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STUDIES ON SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER REACHES OF YANGTSE RIVER, CHINA

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Abstract Based on the expounding of the characteristics of land and water resources and the status of land use in the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Yangtse River, the paper points out the main factors and problems, decrease of quantities and qualities of cultivated land, soil erosion, disaster of flood, pollution in farm land and water areas, which are affecting the sustainable utilization of land and water resources. Then some countermeasures on sustainable use and management were put forward in the areas, combined with the analysis on potentials of land and water utilization.

Key Words the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Yangtse River; land and water resources; sustainable utilization

信息

我国沙尘暴的沙源及路径

据研究表明,每年冬春影响我国的沙尘暴源区有境外源区和境内源区两大类。境外源区主要有蒙古东南部戈壁荒漠区和哈萨克斯坦东部沙漠区。蒙古和哈萨克斯坦荒漠的沙尘暴,最近的能经中国北部广大地区,并将大量沙尘通过在太平洋上空的大气环流一直传递到北美洲。

我国境内源区主要有内蒙古东部的苏尼特盆地或浑善达克沙地中西部、阿拉善盟中蒙边境地区(巴丹吉林沙漠)、新疆南疆的塔克拉玛干沙漠和北疆的库尔班通古特沙漠。很多情况下境外界限不会泾渭分明,当沙尘暴自境外发生并进入中国时,上述境内源区则成为加强源区,使空气中沙尘浓度急剧上升,造成严重的大气颗粒物污染。强风经过,一路上不断有当地的沙尘加入,沙尘暴的范围、规模和强度持续增大。有

时沙尘暴源地规模并不大,含沙量并不高,但一路移动,因地形地貌、气温气候、植被等原因,沙尘暴很快得到加强,造成很大的环境灾害。

沙尘暴发生后,大致分三路或更多向京津地区移动。北路从二连浩特、浑善达克沙地西部、朱日和地区开始,经四子王旗、化德、张北、张家口、宣化等地到达京津,西北路从内蒙古的阿拉善的中蒙边境、乌特拉、河西走廊等地区开始,经贺兰山地区、毛乌素沙地或乌兰布和沙漠、呼和浩特、大同、张家口等地,到达京津。西路从哈密或芒崖开始,经河西走廊、银川或西安、大同或太原等地,到达京津,据专家调查,来自这一路线的沙尘暴,可以一路抵达长江中下游地区。